

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

In re Terrorist Attacks on September 11, 2001	03 MDL 1570 (RCC) ECF Case AMENDED RICO STATEMENT Applicable to Al Baraka Investment & Development Corp. a/k/a Al Baraka Bank a/k/a Dallah Al Baraka Group, LLC
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This document relates to: Estate of John P. O'Neill, Sr., *et al.* v. Al Baraka, *et al.*
04 CV 01923 (RCC)

**AMENDED RICO STATEMENT APPLICABLE TO AL BARAKA
INVESTMENT & DEVELOPMENT CORP. A/K/A AL BARAKA BANK
A/K/A DALLAH AL BARAKA GROUP, LLC**

Based on information currently available, plaintiffs submit this Amended RICO statement pursuant to the Case Management Order dated June 15, 2004 and Judge Casey's individual rules, for defendant Al Baraka Investment and Development Corp. a/k/a Al Baraka Bank a/k/a Dallah Al Baraka Group.

Given the extraordinarily complex nature of the conspiracy and other wrongdoing that led to the events of September 11, 2001, much information is presently unavailable to plaintiffs, absent discovery. Plaintiffs therefore reserve the right to amend this RICO statement as information is learned and verified through discovery and otherwise.

This filing is a supplemental pleading in accordance with 03 MDL 1570, CMO-2, Para. 14, and the Individual Rules of Judge Casey. It is designed to supplement the Plaintiff's complaint, as a whole, as amended from time to time, and is not to be construed as revoked, in whole or in part, as a result of any subsequent amendment of the complaint.

1. The unlawful conduct is in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1962(b), 1962(c) and/or (d).
2. The name of the defendant to whom this RICO statement pertains is Al Baraka Investment and Development Corp. a/k/a Al Baraka Bank a/k/a Dallah Al Baraka Group ("Al Baraka"). The alleged misconduct and basis for liability is set forth in Exhibit "A."
3. Not applicable. All known wrongdoers are named as defendants in this action, as well as the defendants in *Estate of John P. O'Neill, Sr., et al. v. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, et al.* (SDNY 04-CV-1922 (RCC)) and *Estate of John P. O'Neill, et al. v. Iraq, et al.* (SDNY 04-CV-1076 (RCC)), other cases brought by other plaintiffs in

In Re Terrorist Attacks on September 11, 2001 (03-MDL-1570(RCC)), and others. Plaintiffs will separately file RICO statements with respect to the misconduct of the other defendants. Given the vastly complicated nature of the conspiracy and other wrongdoing that led to the events of September 11, 2001, however, much information is unavailable to plaintiffs, and the identities of other wrongdoers may be revealed through discovery or otherwise. Plaintiffs therefore reserve the right to amend this RICO statement as information is learned and verified and after discovery or other information is obtained.

4. The name of each victim is indicated on the attached hereto as Exhibit "B." The victims consist of (1) all spouses, children, parents, siblings, or heirs of any individual who died at the World Trade Center in New York, NY, the Pentagon Building in Arlington County, Virginia, or in the airliner crash in Shanksville, Pennsylvania, as the result of terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001 (with the events at the World Trade Center in New York, N.Y., the Pentagon Building in Arlington County, Virginia, and the airliner crash in Shanksville, Pennsylvania, on September 11, 2001, and activities related thereto, collectively referred to herein as "Attack" or "Attacks"); and (2) all legal representatives (including executors, estate administrators and trustees) entitled to bring legal action on behalf of any individual who died as the result of terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001; but excluding (3) all individuals, and all spouses, children, parents, siblings, and legal representative of individuals identified by the Attorney General of the United States or otherwise shown to have perpetrated, aided and abetted, conspired in regard to, or otherwise supported the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. Exhibit "B" sets forth the names of the decedents killed by the attackers, with the category of "victims" further including their spouses, children, parents, siblings or heirs as set forth above.

The manner in which the victims were injured consists of death, suffering caused by death, and all economic damages resulting from such deaths, and actions of the defendants and their co-conspirators as described herein, including without limitation Paragraph 17 hereof.

5.

- a. List of predicate acts and specific statutes violated:

Conspiracy to commit murder	NY Penal § 105.15; NY Penal § 125.25 (xi)
Conspiracy to commit arson	NY Penal § 105.15; NY Penal § 150.15
Fraud with Identification Documents	18 U.S.C. § 1028

Mail Fraud	18 U.S.C. § 1341
Wire Fraud	18 U.S.C. § 1343
Financial Institution Fraud	18 U.S.C. §1344
Illegal transactions in monetary instruments	18 U.S.C. § 1956
Money laundering	18 U.S.C. § 1957
Defrauding the United States Government	18 U.S.C. § 371
Travel Act	18 U.S.C. § 1952
Filing false or materially false tax returns	26 U.S.C. § 7206(1),(2)
Engaging in a corrupt endeavor to impede and impair the due administration of the internal revenue laws	26 U.S.C. § 7212(a)
Providing material support of Terrorism	18 U.S.C. § 2332(b)(g)(5)(B) 18 U.S.C. § 2339A 18 U.S.C. § 2339B 18 U.S.C. § 2339C

- b. Dates of, the participants in, and a description of the facts surrounding the predicate acts:

<u>DATES</u>	<u>PARTICIPANTS</u>	<u>FACTS</u>
mid-1990s to 9/11/2001	Al Baraka	Al Baraka conducted or participated, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of the Enterprise's affairs and participated in the operation or management of the operation of the Enterprise itself. Al Baraka

		<p>conspired to conduct or participate, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of the Enterprise's affairs and conspired to participate in the operation or management of the operation of the Enterprise itself.</p> <p>Throughout this period, Al Baraka conspired to support terrorism and to obfuscate the roles of the various participants and conspirators in Radical Muslim Terrorism, and/or al Qaida and/or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders, which conspiracy culminated in the Attack.</p>
Late 1990s to 9/11/2001	Al Baraka	<p>Al Baraka conducted or participated, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of the Enterprise's affairs and participated in the operation or management of the operation of the Enterprise itself. Al Baraka conspired to conduct or participate, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of the Enterprise's affairs and conspired to participate in the operation or management of the operation of the Enterprise itself.</p> <p>Al Baraka undertook the above named actions as part of a conspiracy to commit murder and arson, in that they knew that the Enterprise in which it was participating, Radical Muslim Terrorism, and/or al Qaida and/or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders, planned to and would</p>

		commit an act of deadly aggression against the United States in the near future, using the resources and support supplied by Al Baraka.
Mid-1990s to 9/11/2001	Al Baraka	<p>Al Baraka conducted or participated, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of the Enterprise's affairs and participated in the operation or management of the operation of the Enterprise itself. Al Baraka conspired to conduct or participate, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of the Enterprise's affairs and conspired to participate in the operation or management of the operation of the Enterprise itself.</p> <p>Al Baraka agreed to form and associate with the Enterprise and agreed to commit more than two predicate acts, <i>i.e.</i>, multiple acts of murder and arson, in furtherance of a pattern of racketeering activity in connection with the Enterprise.</p>

- c. Not applicable.
- d. No.
- e. No.
- f. The predicate acts form a pattern of racketeering in that they are repeated, ongoing, continuous, and are a part of the Enterprise's regular way of doing business. Other of the defendants consistently, evenly constantly, laundered money, filed false tax returns, and otherwise impeded and impaired the administration of the tax laws as part of their scheme to conduit money to terrorists, and yet obfuscate their support of Radical Muslim Terrorism and/or al Qaida and/or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders,.

- g. The predicate act relates to each other (horizontal relatedness) as part of a common plan because each act of knowing and intentionally providing financial services and money laundering and tax evasion allowed certain of the defendants, specifically including Al Baraka, to surreptitiously provide funds to terrorist organizations, including al Qaida, Radical Muslim Terrorism and/or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders, which conspiracy culminated in the Attacks.

6.

- a. The enterprise (“Radical Muslim Terrorism”) is comprised of the defendants named in the Complaint, the First Amended Complaint, the Second Amended Complaint, and any additionally complaint filed in this action as well as the defendants in *Estate of John P. O’Neill, Sr., et al. v. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, et al.* (SDNY 04-CV-1922 (RCC)) and *Estate of John P. O’Neill, et al. v. Iraq, et al.* (SDNY 04-CV-1076 (RCC)), and others, and is a collection of the persons, organizations, businesses, and nations associated in fact.

Alternatively, the enterprise (“al Qaida”) is comprised of the defendants named in the Complaint, the First Amended Complaint, the Second Amended Complaint, and any additionally complaint filed in this action as well as the defendants in *Estate of John P. O’Neill, Sr., et al. v. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, et al.* (SDNY 04-CV-1922 (RCC)) and *Estate of John P. O’Neill, et al. v. Iraq, et al.* (SDNY 04-CV-1076 (RCC)), and others, and is a collection of the persons, organizations, businesses, and nations associated in fact.

Alternatively, the enterprise (“International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders”) is comprised of the defendants named in the Complaint, the First Amended Complaint, the Second Amended Complaint, and any additionally complaint filed in this action as well as the defendants in *Estate of John P. O’Neill, Sr., et al. v. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, et al.* (SDNY 04-CV-1922 (RCC)) and *Estate of John P. O’Neill, et al. v. Iraq, et al.* (SDNY 04-CV-1076 (RCC)), and others, and is a collection of the persons, organizations, businesses, and nations associated in fact.

- b. The Enterprise has its origins in the defeat of the Soviets in Afghanistan in the late 1980s, when Osama Bin Ladin (“Bin Ladin”) formed an organization called “The Foundation” or “al Qaida.” Al Qaida was intended to serve as a foundation upon which to build a global Islamic army. In February, 1998, a declaration was issued, following the holding of a terrorist summit, announcing the formation of the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders, the precursor of which was the Muslim Brotherhood and the Islamic Jihad. The structure of the Enterprise is an association in fact with common and complex goals

that consist of far more than the mere desire to perpetrate the acts of racketeering outlined herein. Rather, the Enterprise utilizes acts of racketeering to further its overall common purposes of: (i) spreading a particularly virulent brand of radical, conservative Islam; (ii) eliminating Western influences in Islamic countries, including Western influences that are perceived to keep in power repressive Saudi-American regimes that are not true to Islam; and (iii) punishing Israel, and the United States for its perceived support of Israel. Radical Muslim Terrorism, and/or al Qaida and/or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders, does not feature a centralized hierarchy, because the lack of a centralized hierarchy is essential to the Enterprise's clandestine nature and its success. Thus, although al Qaida, for example, had its own membership roster and a structure of "committees" to guide and oversee such functions as training terrorists, proposing targets, financing operations, and issuing edicts, the committees were not a hierarchical chain of command but were instead a means for coordinating functions and providing material support to operations. Al Baraka fit neatly into this framework by raising funds for and providing funding to an otherwise providing material support for the members of the Enterprise who engaged in the Attack.

The Enterprise is a sophisticated global terrorist network which uses a variety of business and financial transactions to further its operations. These transactions include but are not limited to transferring funds between accounts to purchase communications equipment, electronics equipment, and land (for use as training camps and to store explosives and weapons). These transactions are accomplished through, *inter alia*, the use of wire transfers and electronic transmissions.

On information and belief, at the time of the September 11th attack, the al Qaida's annual income was approximately \$50 million and its assets over a ten-year period ranged between \$300 and \$500 million dollars. The Enterprise relies upon a global network of banks and financial institutions, including Al Baraka, and illegal activity to generate material support to continue its terrorist operations.

- c. No.
- d. Al Baraka is associated with the alleged enterprise.
- e. Al Baraka is a member of the Enterprise, and is separate and distinct from the Enterprise.
- f. Al Baraka intended to further the Attack and adopted the goal of furthering and/or facilitating that criminal endeavor, which criminal activity culminated in the Attack.

7. The pattern of racketeering activity conducted by Al Baraka is separate from the existence of Radical Muslim Terrorism, and/or the Al Qaida, and/or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders, but was a necessary component to the Attack.
8. The Enterprise conducts terrorism all over the world; the racketeering activity conducted by Al Baraka funds that activity, which activity culminated in the Attack. The usual and daily activities of the Enterprise include recruitment, indoctrination, and the provisioning and operation of training camps, all of which activities are funded by the racketeering activities described herein.
9. The Enterprise benefits by spreading its ideology, by suppressing other forms of Islam, and through the gratification of destroying its perceived enemies.
10. The Enterprise, and the racketeering activities conducted by Al Baraka, relies heavily on the American interstate system of commerce for banking, supplies, communications, and virtually all its essential commercial functions, and in that manner affects interstate commerce. The enterprise and the racketeering activities conducted, engaged in, and/or transacted business within and in the United States and elsewhere, and utilized, possessed, used, transferred, owned, leased, operated, and/or controlled assets in the United States and elsewhere. Furthermore, activities and actions of the Enterprise affect interstate commerce as demonstrated by the Attack itself, which caused damage to the United States economy and property and businesses situate therein. See Rasul v. Bush, 124 S. Ct. 2686, No. 03-334, 2004 U.S. LEXIS 4760, *8 (stating that the Attack “severely damaged the United States economy”).
11. Not applicable.
12. Not applicable to this defendant.
13.
 - a. Radical Muslim Terrorism, and/or the al Qaida, and/or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders “employs” certain individuals, only a few of whose identities are known, including defendant Osama Bin Ladin.
 - b. The enterprise, Radical Muslim Terrorism, and/or al Qaida, and/or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and the Crusaders, is comprised of the defendants named in the Complaint, the First Amended Complaint, the Second Amended Complaint and any additional complaints filed in this action as well as the defendants in *Estate of John P. O’Neill, Sr., et al. v. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, et al.* (SDNY 04-CV-1922 (RCC)) and *Estate of John P. O’Neill, et al. v. Iraq, et al.* (SDNY 04-CV-1076 (RCC)), among others, and is a collection of the persons, organizations, businesses, and nations associated in fact. The liable persons are the enterprise and that which makes up the enterprise.

14. The history of the conspiracy behind Radical Muslim Terrorism, or the al Qaida, or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders could, and has, filled many books, but for purposes of the present RICO Statement, the following is offered. After being turned out of the Sudan in May 1996, al Qaida established itself in Afghanistan, and relied on well-placed financial facilitators, including Al Baraka, who laundered funds from Islamic so-called charities and corporations and raised money from witting and unwitting donors. They also relied heavily on certain imams at mosques who were willing to divert the *Zakat*, the mandatory charitable contributions required of all Muslims. Radical Muslim Terrorism, and/or al Qaida, and/or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders also collected money from employees of corrupted charities. The money raised from these various sources (the "Funds"), including Al Baraka, were used by the Enterprise to accomplish its goals, with the knowledge and awareness of Al Baraka, of both those goals and the uses to which the Funds were put.

The Funds were used to organize and conduct a complex international terrorist operation intended to inflict catastrophic harm on the United States. The Funds enabled the Enterprise to identify, recruit, groom and train leaders who were able to evaluate, approve and supervise the planning and direction of the Enterprise. The Funds also provided communications sufficient system that gathered information on and formed assessments of the Enterprise's enemies' strengths and weaknesses.

The Funds enabled the Enterprise to establish a personnel system by which, among other things, it recruited and trained persons to inflict the harm (the "Operatives") and provided planning and direction to the Operatives. The funds thus raised were used to, among other things, operate terrorist training camps in Afghanistan, where some recruits were trained in conventional warfare but where the best and most zealous recruits received terrorist training. The curriculum in the camps placed with great emphasis on ideological and religious indoctrination. All trainees and other personnel were encouraged to think creatively about ways to commit mass murder.

The camps were able to operate only because of the worldwide network of recruiters, travel facilitators, and document forgers who vetted recruits and helped them get in and out of Afghanistan. From the ranks of these recruits the nineteen perpetrators of the Attack were selected. None of this would have been possible without the funds supplied by participants and conspirators like Al Baraka. Indeed, the Enterprise would not have been successful without enthusiastic participation of all of the conspirators, including Al Baraka. In order to identify nineteen individuals willing, able and competent to carry out the Attack, Radical Muslim Terrorism, and/or the al Qaida, and/or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders needed to select from a vast pool of recruits and trainees, which pool would not have been available to it without the assistance provided by Al Baraka. Al Baraka, with knowledge and intent, agreed to the overall objectives of the conspiracy, and agreed to commit at least two predicate

acts and all agreed to participate in the conspiracy, either expressly or impliedly. Al Baraka conducted or participated, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of the Enterprise's affairs and participated in the operation or management of the operation of the Enterprise itself. Al Baraka conspired to conduct or participate, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of the Enterprise's affairs and conspired to participate in the operation or management of the operation of the Enterprise itself. Al Baraka also, with knowledge and intent, agreed to and did aid and abet all of the above illegal activities, RICO predicate acts, and RICO violations.

15. The injuries to business or property suffered by the O'Neill Plaintiff's resulting from the September 11th attack include economic damages, including but not limited, to pecuniary losses, past and future wage losses and profits, loss of business opportunities, loss of and/or damage to tangible and intangible personal property, loss of currency, loss of support, funeral and burial expenses, loss of prospective inheritance, and loss of other economic contributions to the Plaintiffs'/Decedents' households. Additionally, the Attack itself was intended to destroy the leading symbol of the United States' leadership in world trade – The World Trade Center - and as such, affected the O'Neill Plaintiff's jobs, businesses, and livelihoods.
16. Plaintiffs' damages – the loss of life and the damages to business and property related thereto that resulted from the actions of the defendants and their co-conspirators, are a direct causal relationship to the violation of the RICO statute, and are not a derivative claim of damage to a third party. The Plaintiffs, both named and as a class, as described in the complaint, as amended, were the “reasonably foreseeable victims of a RICO violation” and the “intended victims of the racketeering enterprise,” (that is, terrorism, the culmination of which was the Attack).
17. Each defendant is jointly and severally liable for all damages sustained by each plaintiff, as set forth in Exhibit “B,” subject to the description of victims set forth in paragraph 4 hereof, for the loss of life, and the economic damages, including but not limited, to pecuniary losses, past and future wage losses and profits, loss of business opportunities, loss of and/or damage to tangible and intangible personal property, loss of currency, loss of support, funeral and burial expenses, loss of prospective inheritance, and loss of other economic contributions to the Plaintiffs'/Decedents' households. The damages for the plaintiffs' collectively are to be determined at trial, and are in excess of \$10,000,000,000.00 prior to trebling, punitive damages, interest, legal fees, and the costs of this suit.

18.

Count One	Torture Victim Protection Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1350
Count Two	Alien Tort Claims Act 28 U.S.C. §1350

Count Nine	Anti-Terrorism Act, 18 U.S.C. § 2331, 2333, <i>et. seq.</i>
Count Ten	RICO, 18 U.S.C. § 1962(b), 1962(c), 1962(d)
Count Twelve	Foreign State Agencies and Instrumentalities, 28 U.S.C. § 1605(a)(7), 1606

19.

Count Three	Wrongful Death
Count Four	Survival
Count Five	Negligent and Intentional Infliction or Emotional Distress
Count Six	Conspiracy
Count Seven	Aiding and Abetting
Count Eight	Negligence
Count Eleven	Punitive Damages

20. Not applicable

Date: July 28, 2005

LAW OFFICES OF JERRY S. GOLDMAN
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BY: _____
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EXHIBIT “A”**RICO STATEMENT****QUESTION # 2**

DEFENDANT	MISCONDUCT	BASIS OF LIABILITY
Al Baraka	<p>Al Baraka has long provided financial support and other forms of material support to terrorist organizations including Radical Muslim Terrorism, or the al Qaida, and/or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders. Al Baraka conducted or participated, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of the Enterprise’s affairs and participated in the operation or management of the operation of the Enterprise itself. Al Baraka conspired to conduct or participate, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of the Enterprise’s affairs and conspired to participate in the operation or management of the operation of the Enterprise itself.</p> <p>Al Baraka is a wholly owned subsidiary of Dallah Al Baraka Group (“DABG”), which is based in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Al Baraka is the financial arm of DABG. Its investments include forty-three (43) subsidiaries which are mainly banks in Arab and Islamic countries. The Chairman of Al Baraka is Saleh Abdullah Kamel (“Kamel”), a co-defendant in this case.¹</p> <p>Al Baraka has knowingly maintained accounts for many of the alleged charities which operate within the Al Qaida infrastructure. A memo from the Russia Federations Security Service details the role of Al Baraka in funding Al Haramain, another co-defendant in this case.² Aqueel al-Aqueel, Al Haramain’s chairman, confirmed the use of Al Baraka by Al Haramain by stating that Al Haramain maintained accounts at Al Baraka in Saudi Arabia.</p> <p>Al Baraka facilitates the fundraising efforts by the Enterprise. Al Baraka has advertised and does</p>	18 U.S.C. §§ 1962 (b), 1962(c), 1962(d)

	<p>advertise the existence of and the numerical designations of the accounts it maintains for the alleged charities throughout the Muslim world and provides a mechanism for Al Qaida supporters to deposit funds directly into those accounts. These accounts that are maintained by Al Baraka have been used to transfer funds to support the cells of the Enterprise. For example, it was reported by the Bosnian Intelligence Agency that Al Baraka provided support to Al Haramain. This memorandum was titled "Some illegal activities of humanitarian organizations investigated by the relevant investigative bodies of the Federation of Bosnia Herzegovina: Records available for 1998 show a flow of money into the so-called operating account of the Humanitarian Organizations at the Deposti Bank, Sarajevo, from the main account, sent from Saudi Arabia via the Deutsche Bank and the Albaraka Bank in Turkey. The amount is 1,059,687 DEM [\$2.13 million]."</p> <p>Al Baraka had knowledge that the accounts it maintained were used to fund terrorism and the Enterprise. However, despite this knowledge, AL Baraka continued to maintain the accounts and thereby knowingly provided financial services and other forms of material support to the Enterprise.</p> <p>Al Baraka has provided substantial support to the Enterprise through its subsidiaries and affiliates, which include Tadamon Islamic Bank, Al Shamal Bank and Aqsa Bank.</p> <p>Al Baraka, along with Kamel, is a shareholder of Tadamon Islamic Bank ("Tadamon"). Tadamon is a bank which has long provided financial services and other forms of material support to the Al Qaida.</p> <p>Al Baraka is also an investor in Al Shamal Bank.³</p> <p>As the foregoing demonstrates, Al Baraka thereby knowingly has, for a period of many years, provided critical financial and logistical support</p>	
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	to al Qaida, and/or Radical Muslim Terrorism, and/or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders, to support the terrorist organization's global jihad. The September 11 th Attack was a direct, intended and foreseeable product of Al Baraka's participation in the jihadist campaign for al Qaida, and/or Radical Muslim Terrorism, and/or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders.	
Dallah Al Baraka Group ("DABG")	<p>DABG has long provided financial support and other forms of material support to terrorist organizations including Radical Muslim Terrorism, or the al Qaida, and/or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders. DABG conducted or participated, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of the Enterprise's affairs and participated in the operation or management of the operation of the Enterprise itself. DABG conspired to conduct or participate, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of the Enterprise's affairs and conspired to participate in the operation or management of the operation of the Enterprise itself.</p> <p>DABG is a diversified conglomerate based in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. The group includes twenty-three (23) banks which are mostly located in the Arab and Islamic countries, in addition to several investment and financial companies.</p> <p>This company was established in 1969 by Kamel. DABG is at the center of a complex banking system through which Saudi Arabia channeled massive financial support for the spread and support of Wahhabism, the radical form of Islam practiced by the Enterprise.</p> <p>The financial arm of DABG is Al Baraka. Kamel is also the chairman of DABG.</p> <p>DABG was a founder of Al Aqsa Islamic Bank. Presently, DAGB directly owns 12% of Aqsa Islamic Bank.</p> <p>Since 1998, Israel refuses to approve the bank,</p>	<p>18 U.S.C. §§ 1962 (b), 1962(c), 1962(d)</p>

	<p>citing its obvious ties with HAMAS, and acts of terrorism.</p> <p>Upon information and belief, DABG, through its subsidiary Dallah Avco, directly financed some of the September 11th hijackers. According to senior officials within the United States government, the Joint Congressional Inquiry into the September 11th attack revealed that a Saudi intelligence officer, Omar al Bayoumi (“Al-Bayoumi”), provided direct assistance to two of the September 11th hijackers, Kalid al-Midhar and Nawaf Al Hazmi. Al-Bayoumi, a Saudi citizen and prominent member of the San Diego Muslim community, met with the two hijackers in Los Angeles.</p> <p>Immediately prior to that, Al-Bayoumi visited the Saudi consulate, in Los Angeles, where he met with Fahad Al-Thumairy, a Saudi diplomat who was later barred from the United States and stripped of his diplomatic visa based upon his suspected ties with terrorism.</p> <p>After meeting with the two hijackers, Al-Bayoumi assisted and facilitated in the settlement of these two hijackers in the San Diego community, and even went so far as to pay two months rent for them.</p> <p>According to various sources, Al-Bayoumi is an intelligence agent of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. There is substantial credible evidence to support this.</p> <p>In or around 1994, Al-Bayoumi was hired by Dallah Avco, a division of the Dallah Al Baraka Group, to work on an aviation project commissioned by the Saudi government. Al-Bayoumi remained in the employment of Dallah Avco for the next seven years. For five of those seven years, the Saudi government reimbursed Dallah Avco for Al-Bayoumi’s salary and Al-Bayoumi was considered a Saudi civil servant.</p> <p>Although the project for which AL-Bayoumi was</p>	
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	<p>allegedly hired for was based in Saudi Arabia, Al-Bayoumi moved to the United Staes in August of 1994 and began taking English classes at San Diego State University's College of Extended Studies. Dallah Avco's records indicate that as of 1999, Dallah Avco sought to terminate AL-Bayoumi's annual employment contracts. However, in response the aviation authority sent an urgent letter advising Dallah Avco that the Saudi government wanted Al-Bayoumi's contract renewed "as quickly as possible." Witnesses have reported that Al-Bayoumi had access to "seemingly endless" funds while only being paid a modest salary.</p> <p>Al Baraka is a wholly owned subsidiary of DABG. Thereby, DABG controls Al Baraka and oversees all activities of Al Baraka, including their involvement with Tadamon Bank, Al Shamal Bank, Al Aqsa Bank, and the alleged charities. Kamel is the Chairman of both Al Baraka and DABG, thereby overseeing and having control as a chairman. Additionally, Kamel is the majority shareholder of DABG, thereby having control over DABG.</p> <p>As the foregoing demonstrates, DABG thereby knowingly has, for a period of many years, provided critical financial and logistical support to al Qaida, and/or Radical Muslim Terrorism, and/or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders, to support the terrorist organization's global jihad. The September 11th Attack was a direct, intended and foreseeable product of DABG's participation in the jihadist campaign for al Qaida, and/or Radical Muslim Terrorism, and/or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders.</p>	
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that the attached Amended RICO statement Applicable to Al Baraka Investment and Development Corp. a/k/a Al Baraka Bank a/k/a Dallah Al Baraka Group, LLC was served on all counsel of record by way of electronic filing in the Southern District of New York on July 28, 2005.

Dated: July 28, 2005

BY: _____
GINA M. MAC NEILL, ESQUIRE

¹ Specific misconduct regarding Saleh Abdullah Kamel, a co-defendant herein, was provided via RICO Statement Applicable to Saleh Abdullah Kamel. Plaintiffs herein incorporate by reference throughout this document the factual averments and arguments which will be contained within its RICO statement Applicable to Saleh Abdullah Kamel, relating to *Estate of John P. O'Neill, et al. v. Al Baraka, et al.*, 04-CV-1923 (RCC), filed on May 5, 2005.

² Specific misconduct regarding Al Haramain, a co-defendant herein, was provided via RICO Statement Applicable to Al Al Haramain. Plaintiffs herein incorporate by reference throughout this document the factual averments and arguments which will be contained within its RICO statement Applicable to Al Haramain, relating to *Estate of John P. O'Neill, et al. v. Al Baraka, et al.*, 04-CV-1923 (RCC), filed on December 16, 2004.

³ Al Shamal Bank is the bank which Osama Bin Ladin helped to establish by providing capital in the amount of \$50 million. Other defendants, named in the above-referenced actions, such as Faisal Islamic

Bank, Youssef M. Nada, Mohammed Al Faisal Al Saud and others, additionally assisted in the establishment of Al Shamal Bank. Other specific misconduct regarding Al Shamal Bank is set forth in the RICO statement applicable to Mohammed Al Faisal Al Saud. Thereby, Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference the factual averments and arguments contained in the RICO Statement Applicable to Mohammed al Faisal al Saud which relate to Al Shamal Bank, relating to *Estate of John P. O'Neill, et al. v. Al Baraka, et al.*, 04-CV-1923 (RCC).